

Western Civilization

Mr. Jenkins
Western Civilization
Final Exam

Name: _____

All questions have one point values.

I. Identifying Key Terms

Terms:

- a. archaeology b. bureaucracy c. cultural diffusion d. New Stone Age e. nomad
f. Old Stone Age g. polytheistic h. technology

- _____ 1. ____ is the study of the ways of life of early people through the examination of their artifacts.
- _____ 2. The skills and tools people use to meet their basic needs are known as ____.
- _____ 3. The ____ is the earliest period of human history.
- _____ 4. A ____ moves from place to place following animals and ripening fruit.
- _____ 5. The ____ began when people gave up the nomadic life and settled down to farm.
- _____ 6. A system of managing government through departments run by appointed officials is called a ____.
- _____ 7. Ancient people are called ____ because they believed in many gods.
- _____ 8. The spread of ideas, customs, and technologies is called ____.

II. Main Ideas: Write the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. Which of the following was characteristic of the Old Stone Age?
- a) farming b) written language c) tool making d) organized government
- _____ 2. What was the Neolithic revolution?
- a) the change from hunting and food-gathering to farming
b) a war for independence
c) a rejection of Paleolithic values by Neolithic people
d) the movement of people to North America
- _____ 3. Which was a key feature of early civilizations?
- a) cities b) social equality c) steel making d) s system of exchanging goods for money
- _____ 4. Which of the following caused ancient civilizations to change?
- a) lack of traditions
b) contact with other people through trade, warfare, and migration
c) poor leaders
d) nomadic herders

- _____ 5. Which of the following marked the beginning of civilization?
- a) the development of cities
 - b) the building of temples
 - c) the discovery of fire
 - d) the creation of farming villages
- _____ 6. The Egyptians believed in which of the following?
- a) life after death b) that God would lead them to the promised land c) one god
 - e) Ahriman and Ahura Mazda
- _____ 7. The need to keep records led to the development of which of the following in Egypt?
- a) cuneiform b) pharaohs c) pyramids d) hieroglyphics
- _____ 8. Sumer was made up of
- a) provinces b) independent city-states c) satrapies d) two kingdoms
- _____ 9. The Code of Hammurabi was a major achievement for which of the following reasons?
- a) it was the first major collection of laws
 - b) it treated men and women as equals
 - c) it ended capital punishment
 - d) it rejected the principles of an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"
- _____ 10. Which of the following geographic features had the greatest influences on ancient Egypt?
- a) the Mediterranean Sea b) the Nile River c) the Nubian Desert d) the Red Sea
- _____ 11. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley cities had a well-organized government?
- a) well-planned cities b) writings on stone seals c) records left by kings d) statues of goddesses
- _____ 12. The Mandate of Heaven is the idea behind which of the following?
- a) the feudal system b) the dynastic cycle c) ancestor worship d) the Shang social order
- _____ 13. Which of the following was true under feudalism?
- a) Peasants owned the lands they farmed
 - b) Local lords exercised great power
 - c) The king exercised absolute power
 - d) The king had no real power
- _____ 14. The trade route that linked China with the west became known as the
- a) Great Wall
 - b) Civil service system
 - c) Silk Road
 - d) Military districts
- _____ 15. Confucius taught the Chinese people that their most important duty was
- a) loyalty to the state
 - b) care of the poor
 - c) achieving salvation
 - d) respect for parents

III. Identifying Key Terms

Terms:

- a) aristocracy b) democracy c) monarchy d) rhetoric e) strait

- _____ 1. Narrow water passage
- _____ 2. Government in which a king or queen exercises central power
- _____ 3. Rule by a landholding elite
- _____ 4. Government by the people
- _____ 5. Art of skillful speaking

Terms:

- a) Hippocrates b) Homer c) Pericles d) Socrates e) Solon

- _____ 1. Blind poet credited with creating the Iliad and the Odyssey
- _____ 2. Leader of Athens who introduced social, political, and economic reforms
- _____ 3. Statesman who established direct democracy in Athens
- _____ 4. Philosopher who examined beliefs and ideas through critical questioning
- _____ 5. Physician whose oath set ethical standards for doctors

IV. Main Ideas: Write the letter providing the best answer.

- _____ 1. Greek theater evolved out of
- a) athletic contests
b) foreign influences
c) the works of Aristotle
d) religious festivals
- _____ 2. A form of government controlled by a small, powerful elite from the business class is called a(n)
- a) monarchy b) aristocracy c) oligarchy d) democracy
- _____ 3. According to Aristotle, the best government was
- a) a democracy b) an aristocracy c) rule by the military d) rule by a strong and virtuous leader
- _____ 4. Which of the following descriptions applies to both Sparta and Athens?
- a) warrior society b) lack of trade c) few rights for women d) limited democracy
- b)
- _____ 5. "The unexamined life is not worth living" expresses the philosophy of
- a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Zeno
- b)
- _____ 6. In Roman government, who represented the rights of plebeians?
- a) senators b) patricians c) tribunes d) consuls.

_____ 7. How did the wealth acquired from winning an empire affect Rome?

- a) It benefited the farmers
- b) It widened the gap between rich and poor
- c) It provided jobs for people in cities
- d) It created widespread prosperity

_____ 8. What did the Roman poet Horace mean when he said, "Greece has conquered her rude conqueror"?

- a) Romans borrowed heavily from Greek culture
- b) Rome failed to conquer Greece
- c) Greeks imposed their language on Rome
- d) Romans did not have a culture

_____ 9. The manor economy was based on

- a) trade among many villages
- b) farming and self-sufficiency
- c) metalworking
- d) herding and weaving

_____ 10. Why did some religious people want to reform the Church during medieval times?

- a) it had grown too big
- b) it had grown corrupt
- c) it had grown weak
- d) it had grown too powerful

_____ 11. New agricultural technologies in the Middle Ages led to

- a) the end of the Church influences
- b) the end of feudalism
- c) increased food production
- d) the creation of farmers' guilds

_____ 12. Chivalry governed relations between

- a) serfs and nobles
- b) noblemen and noblewomen
- c) lords and vassals
- d) Christians and non-Christians

_____ 13. Which of the following groups dominated the economic and political life of towns during the Middle Ages?

- a) nobles b) merchant guilds c) knights d) the clergy

_____ 14. People who disobeyed Church law during the Middle Ages could be

- a) forced to join convents
- b) excommunicated
- c) forced to join monasteries
- d) exiled

V. Terms: Choose the best answer.

a) martyr b) mercenary c) messiah d) patrician e) plebeian f) aqueduct g) heresy h) legion
i) republic j) sect

- _____ 1. Member of Roman landholding upper class
- _____ 2. Roman farmer, merchant, artisan, or trader
- _____ 3. Savior sent by God
- _____ 4. Person who suffers or dies for his or her beliefs
- _____ 5. Foreign soldier who serves for pay
- _____ 6. Government in which officials are chosen by the people
- _____ 7. Basic unit of the Roman army
- _____ 8. Bridge-like stone structure that brought water from the hills to cities
- _____ 9. Small religious group
- _____ 10. A belief that is contrary to official church teachings

VI. Terms: Choose best answer

a) capital b) charter c) chivalry d) fief e) tithe f) secular g) serf h) usury

- _____ 1. an estate granted to a vassal
- _____ 2. a peasant who was bound to the land
- _____ 3. a code of conduct adopted by knights in the Middle Ages
- _____ 4. Worldly
- _____ 5. Tax the Church required Christians to pay
- _____ 6. Written document that set out the rights and privileges of a town
- _____ 7. Lending money at interest
- _____ Money for investment

VII. Key Ideas: Choose the best response.

- _____ 1. Why was the Magna Carta important?
 - a) it approved money for wars in France
 - b) it asserted that the monarch must obey the law
 - c) it allowed the monarch to abolish Parliament
 - d) it limited the power of the pope

- _____ 2. The Concordat of Worms was
- a) a treaty that ended the struggle between emperors and popes over investiture
 - b) an edict forcing Gregory VII into exile
 - c) a treaty giving the Holy Roman Empire control of Italy
 - d) a document declaring the pope the ruler of the world
- _____ 3. The Reconquista refers to
- a) the conquest of the Holy Land
 - b) the Christians' defeat at Acre
 - c) the revival of Greek learning
 - d) the campaign to drive the Muslims out of Spain
- _____ 4. A major conflict between the Holy Roman emperors and the popes concerned
- a) who would appoint bishops
 - b) the right to succession
 - c) who would control England
 - d) the right to wage war
- _____ 5. A key feature of Gothic architecture is
- a) towers b) tiny windows c) flying buttresses d) low, heavy roofs
- _____ 6. Which of the following best describes the Church during the Middle Ages?
- a) it provided strong moral leadership
 - b) it wielded great political power
 - c) it grew weak and divided
 - d) it offered great comfort to people during hard times
- _____ 7. The Byzantine empire preserved the cultural heritage of
- a) Greece and Rome b) Russia c) the Mongols d) Western Europe
- _____ 8. The artists of the Renaissance focused on
- a) humans and their experiences
 - b) the spiritual world
 - c) the universe
 - d) the Catholic Church
- _____ 9. Luther criticized the Roman Catholic Church for
- a) selling indulgences
 - b) preaching forgiveness
 - c) translating the Bible into German
 - d) believing in the Bible

_____ 10. Which of the following was a result of the Catholic Reformation?

- a) persecution of religious minorities
- b) increased tolerance for religious minorities
- c) the end of the Protestant religion
- d) the spread of Calvinism

_____ 11. Which of the following contributed to the birth of the Renaissance in Italy?

- a) a new translation of the Bible
- b) a wealthy and powerful merchant class
- c) the development of oil painting
- d) the rise of Protestantism

_____ 12. The new scientific method was based on

- a) Ptolemy's observations
- b) Experiences reported in the Bible
- c) Aristotle's theories
- d) Observation and experimentation

VIII. Terms

a) heliocentric b) humanism c) indulgences d) predestination e) recant

_____ 1. Intellectual movement that focused on worldly subjects rather than on religious issues

_____ 2. A pardon for sins committed

_____ 3. To give up one's views

_____ 4. The idea that God determined long ago who would achieve salvation

_____ 5. Centered around the sun

IX. Main Ideas

_____ 1. By the Edict of Nantes in 1598, Henry IV of France granted religious toleration to

- a) Catholics b) Muslims c) Jews d) Huguenots

_____ 2. Which of the following people mocked the traditions of Spain's feudal past in his novel *Don Quixote*?

- a) El Greco b) Diego Velazquez c) Lope de Vega d) Miguel de Cervantes

_____ 3. Montesquieu believed the purpose of the separation of powers was to

- a) make government more efficient
- b) protect the liberties of the people
- c) strengthen the monarchy
- d) promote reform

_____ 4. Which of the following is a true statement about European peasants during the Enlightenment?

- a) their life changed greatly
- b) most moved to the cities
- c) the Enlightenment had little effect on their life
- d) they acquired material wealth

_____ 5. The statement "No taxation without representation" was partly influenced by the thinking of

- a) Adam Smith b) John Locke c) Baron de Montesquieu d) Thomas Hobbes

_____ 6. Thinkers during the Age of Reason challenged the established social order

- a) by calling for an end to government
- b) by denying the existence of heaven
- c) by calling for a just society based on reason
- d) by supporting peasant rebellions

_____ 7. Which of the following was a strong advocate of laissez-faire economics?

- a) Baron de Montesquieu b) Thomas Hobbes c) Adam Smith d) George III

_____ 8. Which of the following best describes the government of England in the 1700s?

- a) it was democratic
- b) it was an oligarchy-few people held ruling power
- c) it was ruled by an absolute monarch
- d) the House of Commons controlled the government

_____ 9. The claim made in the Declaration of Independence that people had the right "to alter or abolish" unjust governments reflects the thinking of

- a) Thomas Hobbes b) Jean Jacques Rousseau c) John Locke d) Voltaire

_____ 10. The bourgeoisie belonged to which of the following groups?

- a) the First Estate b) the Second Estate c) the Third Estate d) the aristocracy

_____ 11. European rulers denounced the French Revolution because

- a) it promoted the French monarchy
- b) they were afraid it would spread
- c) it took away the power of the Church
- d) it took too long

_____ 12. During the Reign of Terror, Robespierre tried to

- a) execute all French nobles
- b) restore the Catholic Church
- c) crush all opposition to the revolution
- d) reinstate the monarchy

_____ 13. The Declaration of the rights of Man and the Citizen stated that

- a) all men were born free and equal in rights
- b) all male citizens had the right to vote
- c) male and female citizens were equal before the law
- d) all citizens had to pay equal taxes

_____ 14. Which of the following countries' genocide activities were not visually shown in class?

- a) Nazi Germany b) Sudan c) Nigeria d) Rwanda

_____ 15. Which country was responsible for granting independence to Rwanda in the 1950s?

- a) Germany b) France c) Belgium d) Portugal

X. True or False: Circle the word that best reflects the correct response.

T or F 1. *One Survivor Remembers* was based upon the Holocaust.

T or F 2. *Tears of the Sun* took place in Nigeria.

T or F 3. The Holocaust was the result of anti-Semitism.

T or F 4. Maurice Ogden wrote the poem *The Terrible Things*.

T or F 5. William Shakespeare's *the Merchant in Venice* promoted the social emancipation of Jewry.

T or F 6. *Child of War* was a diary written about the Holocaust.

T or F 7. *Using Atrocities* was an article related to the war in Rwanda.

XI. Short Answer: Explain the who, what, when, where and why for each of the following topics.

1. Holocaust

2. Rwanda

3. *The Hangman*